

The Vinton Record.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
WALLACE E. BRATTON.
At Bratton's Building, East of the
Court-House.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, \$1 50
Eight months, 1 00
Four months, 50
Payment in advance in all cases.

Professional.

HOMER C. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. j44m5

Constable and Constable,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
McArthur, - - - Ohio.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care, in Vinton and Athens counties, or any of the courts of the 7th Judicial dist., and in the Circuit courts of the U. S. for the Southern district of Ohio. Claims against the Government, pensions, bounty and back pay collected. j44m5

BRATTON & MAYO,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to their care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson, Ross, Hocking, and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to the collection of soldiers' claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay, etc., against the U. S. or Ohio, including Morgan raid claims. j44m5

BRADBURY & MARK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
McArthur, Vinton County, Ohio.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in Vinton and Athens counties. Office in Hubert's building, over the Post Office, up stairs. ap35m

Watches.

G. W. J. WOLTZ,
DEALER IN AND REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
— AND —
Musical Instruments,
[HUBERT'S BUILDING.]
McARTHUR, - - - Ohio.

Hotels.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Corner Sixth and Elm Streets,
Cincinnati Ohio.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY
Terms \$2.00 per day.
OMNIBUSES carry all passengers to and from the cars. The new depot of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, corner Plum and Pearl streets, is only four squares from this house, making it convenient for passengers to stop at the Clifton. de3-6m

Railroads.

M. & C. R. R. TIME TABLE.

FROM and after Sunday the 14th day of June 1866, Trains will leave Stations named as follows:

Stations.	GOING EAST.	Mail.	Night Ex.
Cincinnati,	8 25 a m	12 35 a m	
Chillicothe,	1 17 p m	5 10 a m	
Hamden,	2 36 p m	6 28 a m	
McArthur,	2 52 p m	6 41 a m	
Zaleski,	3 13 p m	7 01 a m	
Marietta,	4 45 p m	10 48 a m	

Stations.	GOING WEST.	Mail.	Night Ex.
Marietta,	6 40 a m	7 05 p m	
Zaleski,	10 10 a m	11 08 p m	
McArthur,	10 33 a m	11 31 p m	
Hamden,	10 45 a m	11 43 p m	
Chillicothe,	12 23 p m	1 30 a m	
Cincinnati,	5 00 p m	5 55 a m	

Trains connect at Hamden with Mail train to and from Portsmouth O.
Note.—Trains on Portsmouth Branch will hereafter be governed by this time table, both as to time and route. Both mail and accommodation will be regarded as passenger trains. j14

Millinery.

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. E. B. PUGH,
MILLINER,

One door east of the M. E. Church,
McARTHUR, OHIO

Is now receiving a splendid stock of SPRING MILLINERY, consisting in part of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, PLUMES, LACES, NETS, BELTS,
DRESS TRIMMING,
BUTTONS, &c.

Bonnets Made to Order.

Repairs neatly and promptly executed.
Country produce received in exchange for goods. Prompt Payment Desired.
March 18, 1866.—3m.

Roofing.

Roofs ready to be nailed down, adapted to Houses, Factories, and buildings of all kinds constructed of materials that have stood the test of fifteen years, and manufactured on an entirely different and better plan than any other composition roofing in use. Secured by patent. Very durable and at low price. Circulars and samples sent free by mail. Liberal terms to agents.
Ready Roofs Co.,
Jan'y 17 No. 73 Madison Lane, New York.

The Vinton Record.

VOL. 1.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, JUNE 28, 1866.

NO. 27.

Portical.

[From the Herald and Register.]
THE GIRL THAT WORE THE TILTING HOOPS.

BY PAUL CRIMSON.

I.
Long as remembrance holds its sway,
And o'er my mind exerts its powers,
And fancy's recollections play
Around the scenes of former hours;
Though bitter memories of the Past
Should dim the Present with regret,
And o'er the Future should be cast
A sable pall—I shall forget
Oh! nevermore the girl that wore that set
Of tilting hoops!

II.
Methinks I still can see the face,
And form that caught my passing glance,
As with an air of regal grace
She swept along—and though, perchance,
Where Fate shall cast my future lot,
That face, that form, that queenly air,
And all beside, should be forgot,
One thing "you bet" I'll not forget—that
set of tilting hoops!

III.
She evidently understood
The *modus operandi* well,
And as she passed the wondering crowd,
A touch, the gentlest possible,
With one gloved hand she gave her dress,
And then, good heavens!

—Those stars must show forth
What language fails me to express,
Of garters, garters, hose, &c.,
For whose display our thanks for aye are
due those tilting hoops.

IV.
And while remembrance holds its sway,
And o'er my mind exerts its powers,
And fancy's recollections play
Around the scenes of former hours;
Though bitter memories of the Past
Should dim the Present with regret,
And o'er the Future should be cast
A sable pall—I shall forget
Oh! nevermore the girl that wore those
wonderous tilting hoops!

I SAW HER BUT A MOMENT.

I saw her but a moment,
'Twas in a "tilting skirt,"
How prettily she sailed along,
The charming little flirt!

I saw her but a moment;
Ah, 'twas a pretty sight
To see her tread the crowded street
With footsteps free and light.

I saw her but a moment,
Yet I swore by the "old Harry,"
Tho' a pretty thing to look at,
She would never do to marry!

Tho' I saw her but a moment,
Yet I knew she was a flirt,
By the jaunty airs she put on,
As she swung her "tilting skirt."

Political.

A. C. Sands in a Two Horse Act—
The Immortal J. N. Comes to his Relief!

Alec C. Sands, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, is in a tight place. He is here to attend the Convention, and "make believe" at the Presidential end of the Avenue in Washington, that he is supporting the Administration, in order to hold on to the Marshalship and continue to fill his capacious pockets with the enormous fees he receives! But we are assured by the highest Radical authority, that he is really sustaining the majority in Congress against President Johnson—laboring with all his might to shape matters here at the Convention, as that his relative, Ben Eggleston, may be re-nominated for Congress in the First Ohio District. Eggleston has been against the President and his policy all the way through; and Sands is supporting Ben for renomination and re-election—and is assuring his Radical brethren that he is with them in their war upon the Administration. To Democrats, Alec talks in this wise: "It is easy for me to conform my views to those which are held by the President—for, was I not also brought up in the Democratic party?"

The Immortal J. N. Free, upon learning that Sands is playing a very difficult role, called upon him last evening, we understand, and tendered him the use of "his theory" to help him out of the difficulty! J. N. suggested to him, that President Johnson was right from his stand-point, and that Congress was right from its stand-point; and that, therefore, both the President and Congress were right, from their respective stand-points! The United States Marshal adopted this "theory," it is said, to be used in certain quarters; but the Radical leaders claim, nevertheless, that they own him, and that he is carrying out their behests against Andrew Johnson, who will permit him to remain in office but a little while longer, as we are assured.—[O. Statesman.]

A bill to donate public lands to States which may provide agricultural colleges for the education of negroes, has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Lane, of Kansas.

Butler County Republican Politics.

There is trouble in the Republican ranks in Butler county. On Saturday week a meeting was held to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention on the 20th. The Radicals disregarded the wishes of the Conservatives; refused to pronounce against negro suffrage, and appointed Radicals as delegates. There appears to have been informality about the business.—Some thirty-five Republicans thereupon issued a call for another meeting, to be held at Hamilton on last Saturday; and a good large meeting—ininitely larger than the meeting of the preceding Saturday—was held.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was called on for a speech, and an able speech he made, from which we extract the following, as reported to the Cincinnati Gazette:

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AN ISSUE.

It has been charged that this Union party of Butler county, who are in favor of public discussion and publicly resolving upon this great question of negro suffrage, are mar-plots, having no other intention than to breed discord in that party. I am one of those who oppose negro suffrage, and I shall proceed to give you the reasons why I am opposed to negro suffrage. But I am told, you are premature, this is not an issue; it is not a question properly before the country for consideration; it has not been presented by the Republican or Union party as an issue; it has only been presented as an issue by the so-called Copperheads.

Let us consider the question whether it is practically an issue or not; because if it is a mere vague, abstract idea, that has no practical bearing upon the present condition of the country—one to which public attention should not be directed—then I confess there would be a degree of impropriety on my part in forcing this matter before the Union party of the country for consideration.

Not an issue? The Congress of the United States for more than six months have been engaged in considering the great problem of reconstructing the Union of the States; and underlying all the difficulties between Congress and the President of the United States, is this question of negro suffrage.

Not an issue? Why, my friends I care but little whether the State Convention, which is to assemble on next Wednesday, present this issue to the country or not. The issue will come; and if they don't resolve for or against negro suffrage, the candidates who are presented as the representative men of the Union party will not have been nominated a week before the people, through their committees, will interrogate them on this point.

Not an issue? Let us go back a year and see what the Union party did at Columbus. They got together, and then this fire brand, as it is called, was thrown in; not by the men opposed to negro suffrage, but by the men from the Western Reserve, who are for negro suffrage. The committee on Resolutions ignored the question and took up as pure a man, as gallant and brave a man as the State of Ohio sent to battle during the rebellion, as our standard-bearer for Governor—Gen. J. D. Cox.—And yet three weeks had not elapsed until gentlemen from Oberlin, the very place where Gen. Cox had been educated, came out with a letter interrogating him on the question of negro suffrage. You will remember the manly and fearless manner in which Gen. Cox met the question; as fearlessly as he met the enemies of the Union on the battlefields of the South.—He came out against it. And so it will be again; your candidates, if you don't resolve on the subject, will be interrogated, and what will you think of the man running as a candidate for Congress, or for one of the high offices of the State, who, when he meets you face to face, and is interrogated by the hard-fisted yeomanry of the country on negro suffrage, as to whether he is for or against it, answers, with his hand on his mouth, and says, "Mum is the word."

No, my friends, if the Convention does not meet it, if you do not meet it here to-day, your candidates on the stump must meet it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Not an issue before the country? Why, fellow citizens, during the present session of Congress a bill was presented to the House of Representatives conferring unrestricted suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia. For that bill every single member of Congress of the Union party from the State of Ohio, voted. My friend, and our Representative, General Schenck, among the number, voted to confer suffrage upon the negroes of the District of Columbia; not upon any property qualification; not upon any intelligence qualification; no, unlimited suffrage upon all the negroes of the District of Columbia.

Now, who are the people of the District of Columbia? They have no representation in Congress, and yet they perform all the duties of citizens, and discharge all the obligations to the Union of these States, and sent their full quota to the battle-fields to put down the rebellion. Why should negro suffrage be imposed upon them?

A word as to the character of the negroes in the District of Columbia. They are that portion of the race, chiefly, who have come in from the States of Virginia and Maryland. The better class of the negroes of those States, the industrious, hard-working men, the well-to-do negroes, remained back under the new system, and entered into contracts for working upon farms; and it was the more idle and worthless class that crowded there in the city of Washington. You all know the description of negroes who come into the villages, instead of remaining in the country at work. This class congregated at Washington and in the District, to the number of twenty thousand; and upon those the House of Representatives voted for the proposition to confer full and unrestricted suffrage. Now Gen. Schenck and Mr. Ashley, and other Representatives from Ohio, were as much representatives of the people of the District of Columbia as Representatives of the people of their own States, in some sense, because every member of Congress is regarded as the Representative in part of the District of Columbia. And yet they voted to confer negro suffrage on that class of people, notwithstanding the legitimate voters of the District had just taken a vote on the proposition, and voted 7,000 against negro suffrage to only 70 votes for it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IMMINENT ELSEWHERE.

I refer to this fact for the purpose of showing that the probability is that the object of Congress, who would vote to impose negro suffrage on the unrepresented District of Columbia, would vote to impose the same system, if they had the power, upon their own constituents; and for the further purpose of showing that this question of negro suffrage, desire to avoid it as we may, is the practical issue, and one that in my judgment the Union party ought to meet.

Where meet it? These gentlemen say: O don't express any opinion here. There is a lengthy editorial in this week's organ of the Radical element in this county that says: Don't express any opinion in your primary meetings; but wait until the higher court issues its decree as to what the principles of the party are to be.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE THE PROGRAMME.

All this shows that the doctrine of President Johnson is correct, that it has always been recognized as the true doctrine that each State shall regulate the question of suffrage for itself. But the Congress of the United States, a very large portion of them, have insisted upon it that the President of the United States, and the Congress of the United States, before allowing those States that were in rebellion to be represented in Congress, should require them to confer the right of suffrage on this mass of negroes lately enfranchised as one of the results of the rebellion.

This is the programme, and I tell you that, whatever may be your views in the county of Butler, it is a part of the political programme of these Radicals, that before the next Presidential election the negroes of the country shall be enfranchised, or these States that have been in rebellion shall not be represented in Congress, and shall not participate in the next Presidential election. So that it is not so much matter as to the right and

expediency of conferring negro suffrage as it is a deep laid scheme by which these men, for party purposes, intend to hold power for four years more. [Great applause.] And whether it is a party to which I have been attached or not, when great principles are thus to be outraged, I for one will denounce it.—[Renewed applause.]

After Mr. Campbell had concluded his speech, resolutions were adopted declaring adherence to the cardinal principles of the Union party; that the lately insurgent States are integral parts of the Union, and entitled to representation; that State Sovereignty in the sense of secession is a heresy; but that all attempts by the Federal Government to usurp the rights reserved to the States and the people, should be condemned; that to each State belongs the exclusive right to define the qualifications of its voters, and condemn any attempt to extend the right of suffrage in Ohio to the negroes; that they had undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of President Johnson; that lasting gratitude is due to the heroic men of the army and navy for their defense of the Constitution and Union. All Union men in the county who sympathize in the meeting were constituted delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to insist upon the adoption of the resolutions, the substance of which we have stated. A County Central Committee was likewise appointed, and the establishment of a new "Union paper" was recommended.

All the Republicans of Butler county won't go Negro Suffrage.—That's settled. How will it be throughout the State?

John Randolph Headed.

Randolph was traveling through a part of Virginia, in which he was not acquainted; meantime he stopped at an inn near the forks of the road. The inn-keeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families in the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored, during the evening, to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him began as follows:

"Which way are you traveling, Mr. Randolph?"
"Sir," said Randolph, with a look of displeasure, "haven't I paid my bill?"
"Yes."
"Do I owe you anything more?"
"No."
"Well, I'm going just where I please—do you understand?"
"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited and Mr. Randolph drove off. But, to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant came to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take. Mr. Randolph not being out of hearing distance, he spoke out, to the top of his voice:

"Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please."

The New York Tribune says:

"The colored men of New Jersey are moving to contest legally their right to the ballot. Claiming that, as tax-payers, representation is due them in the enactment and administration of the laws, they will offer their votes at the next election, and, if refused, they will bring the matter to the courts, and there lay open the whole question of suffrage. The most intelligent and wealthy colored men of the State lead the enterprise, which retains for its chief lawyer, General B. F. Butler. A meeting to swell the movement will be held in Newark on Friday. We are glad that it has its beginning in New Jersey, and hope that this spirited example will be followed in other States."

We hope so, too. Let the courts settle the matter as soon as possible. And while they are considering the case of the blacks, let them also include female tax-payers and youths under 21 years of age, who are compelled to pay taxes.—[Cin. Enq.]

Gen. Ben. LeFever, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was the Vice-President from this district in the State Convention. He is known as "glorious Ben. LeFever" and is one of the handsomest members of the present legislature.

All the candidates on the Democratic ticket are bachelors. It's a good thing the women can't vote. They would undoubtedly vote solid against the ticket.—[Urbana Union.]

ADVERTISING TERMS.

One square, ten lines, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 40
Cards, per year, ten lines, 8 00
Notices of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, 2 00
Attachment notices before J. P., 2 00
Local notices, per line, 10

Yearly advertisements will be charged \$60 per column, and at proportionate rates for less than a column. Payable in advance.

A Few Plain Thoughts.

From the accession of Mr. Jefferson to power in 1801 until the advent of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, the Government was conducted on Democratic principles. There were, it is true, long intervals, men belonging to other political organizations chosen; but after they were installed in office, they found it impracticable to carry on their administrations upon the narrow and contracted views of the faction accidentally in power. This was the case with John Quincy Adams, John Tyler—so of Fillmore, and so also, of Andrew Johnson, the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. We appeal to every unprejudiced mind if such is not the fact.

This being the case, then, let us study the history of the Republic for the sixty long years above referred to. Can we find anywhere, in any age of the world, or in any nation, a parallel to the happiness and prosperity of the American people? Crime was almost unknown, and the taxes were so light as to be scarcely felt by the people. And, by way of contrast, can we find such wretchedness anywhere as followed the overthrow of the Democratic party in 1860? It is literally true, and so impartial history will read, that the immense national debt under which we are staggering, the whole cost of the gigantic war through which we have passed, its vast slaughter of men and destruction of property, and the enormous taxation entailed upon us and our children for generations to come, are the returns the people have received for their misplaced confidence in the Abolition party.

If the Abolition party had not obtained control of the Government, it is admitted that there would have been no war—no slaughtering of tens of thousands of men, no destruction of thousands of millions of property, and no weight of taxation that will for long years cripple the industry of the Nation and reduce to serfdom the laboring classes. The Abolition party cannot shift the responsibility on the Democratic party. The representatives of the Democratic party in Congress voted for every proposition for a compromise—voted for the resolutions which the late Senators Douglas and Crittendon declared would result in a "just and honorable settlement of our national difficulties;"—and the representatives of the Abolition party voted against and defeated them, and loudly cried for the shedding of blood!

These are all facts which cannot be controverted, and the only hope for the nation, the only security for the future, is in the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The Government of this country never has been, and, what is more, never will be, successfully administered upon any other than the Democratic theory. Other parties have tried a different theory and failed, and the Abolition party of the present day will be the most conspicuous failure of them all. Its leaders are fanatics—not statesmen. Its policy is inconsistent, extravagant and mischievous, and so long as it holds the reins of power the prosperity of the country will be made to suffer, and decay and death to our political institutions will be the final and inevitable result.—[Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.]

A Sainly Republican.

The New York Independent puts the name of General Scott in the same sentence with that of John Brown, thus:

"The military skill and prudence of General Scott were all powerful in Mexico, as his gallantry had been on the Canadian frontier, but the name that nerve our volunteers and gave us victory at last over rebellion was the saintly one of old John Brown."

John Brown was a notorious horse-thief, robber and murderer. Of course, he makes a capital saint for the Radical Republicans, the party of great moral ideas.—[Enq.]

CAIRO, June 11.—The election yesterday at Mound City, for city officers, resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the Democrats. There were majorities for the full Democratic ticket. Doctor Casey was elected Mayor and William Hambleton Treasurer. All local elections in Southern Illinois show Democratic gains of from fifty to one hundred per cent. on last year's vote.